

RIENTRO IN SCREENING: QUALE TEST? QUALE MODALITÀ? CON CHE INTERVALLO?

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**Focus sul rientro a screening mammografico dopo follow up
e aggiornamenti sul trattamento dei tumori mammari**

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Argomenti trattati

- ▶ Cosa vuol dire rientro a screening?
- ▶ Rassegna delle raccomandazioni internazionali sul follow up
 - ▶ Intervallo
 - ▶ Inizio
 - ▶ Fine
- ▶ Focus su test di imaging
- ▶ Focus su health promotion

Dichiaro di non avere conflitti d'interesse economici sull'argomento.

Sono membro del gruppo di lavoro dell'ECIBC che ha sviluppato le Linee Guida Europee



Cosa vuol dire rientro a screening

- ▶ Il concetto di ritorno a screening si applica solo a quei paesi o servizi sanitari dove esiste uno screening organizzato
- ▶ Nella letteratura internazionale con ritorno a screening si intende l'adozione delle modalità di screening e degli intervalli previsti per la popolazione generale di quell'età
- ▶ Nella versione italiana del ritorno a screening si intende (documento GISMa SIRM, protocolli regionali) che la presa in carico passa dall'ambulatorio oncologico al centro di coordinamento screening, ma l'intervallo e il/i test non necessariamente sono quelli previsti per la popolazione generale di quella età.



Il razionale del rientro a screening all'italiana

- Assicurare presa in carico sistematica
- Ridurre probabilità di perdita del follow up
- Sgravare la donna da oneri burocratici e logistici
- Garantire seconda lettura
- Ridurre le diseguaglianze di accesso

A costo di:

- Perdita del contatto con il medico
- Mancanza di visita clinica
- Impossibilità di effettuare l'eco

Guideline	Imaging onset	Frequency	Alteration of annual screening frequency	Screening frequency after alteration	Termination of imaging follow-up
ACR USA 2018	6–12 months after RT	Annual	May be returned to routine screening at some point, dependent upon institutional protocol	Return to routine breast cancer screening	NS
ACS-ASCO USA '15	NS	Annual	NS	NS	NS
ASCO USA '13	≥ 6 months after RT	Every 6–12 months. Annual if stable mammographic findings	NS	NS	NS
AHS Can'15	12 months after diagnosis or ≥ 6 months after RT	Annual	NS	NS	NS
BCMh-BCMA '13	≥ 6 months after RT	Annual	NS	NS	NS
CAR Can'12	NS	Annual	NS	NS	NS
CCMB Can'17	12 months after diagnosis or ≥ 6 months after RT	Annual ^a	NS	NS	May be omitted, if life expectancy < 5 years
DKG-DGGG Ger'17	Dependent on type of RT and/or surgery	Annual	NS	NS	NS
ESMO Swi '17	NS	Annual	NS	NS	NS
GISMa-ICBR/SIRM IT '16	12 months after treatment	NS, but mentions both annual and biannual	NS	NS	Consider stop if > 74 years old and at least 10 years' follow-up

Guideline		Imaging onset	Frequency	Alteration of annual screening frequency	Screening frequency after alteration	Termination of imaging follow-up
HAS	FR '15	≥ 12 months after diagnosis or ≥ 6 months after RT	Annual	NS	NS	Re-evaluate every 5 years
KCE	BE '13	NS	Annual	Annual at least 10 years	NS	NS
NABON	Net '12	± 12 months after the last pre-operative mammography/M-RI	Annual	After 5 years, if ≥ 60 years old at time of follow-up	Mammography every 2 years ^b	Consider stop if > 75 years old ^b
NBOCC	AUS '10	12 months after diagnosis	Annual	NS	NS	NS ^c
NCCN	USA '18	6–12 months after RT	Annual	NS	NS	NS
NICE	UK '18	NS	Annual	After 5 years, if ≥ NHSBSP/BTWSP screening age	NS	NS
NZGG	NZ '09	12 months after diagnosis or 6 months after RT	Every 6–12 months. Annual if stable mammographic findings	NS	NS	NS
RCR	UK '13	NS	Annual	Reconsider if 50 years old	CL: mammography every 2–3 years IL: mammography every 1–3 years	CL: 75 years old IL: if co-morbidities make detection unhelpful

Guideline	Mammography		Ultrasound	(CE-)MRI	Other
	BCT	Mastectomy			
ACR	BL ^a	CL	Optional, especially for dense breasts	Recommended for - dense breast tissue - patients diagnosed < 50 years old	DBT ^a
ACS-ASCO	BL	CL	NR	NR	NR
ASCO	BL	NS	NR	NR	NR
AHS	BL	CL	NR	NR	NR
BCMh-BCMA	BL	CL	NR	NR	NR
CAR	BL	NS	NS	NS	NS
CCMB	BL	CL	NR	NR	NR
DKG-DGGG	BL	CL	If quality-assured, should be added for breasts and axilla	May play an additional role in the differentiation of scar vs recurrence	NR
ESMO	BL	CL	BL/CL	May be indicated for young patients, especially in cases of dense breast tissue and genetic/familial predispositions	NR ^b
GISMa-ICBR/SIRM	BL	NS	NS	NR	Brief mention of DBT as a supplemental investigation, without further elaboration or recommendation
HAS	BL	CL	May be associated	NR	NR ^c
KCE	BL	NS	With or without	- Initial BC not seen on other imaging - Other imaging inconclusive	NR
NABON-KIMS	BL	CL	NS	May play an additional role in: - differentiation scar vs recurrence - BC not visible on mammography - autologous breast reconstructions	NR
NBOCC	BL	CL	If indicated on clinical or radiological grounds, including: - young women - dense breasts - initial breast cancer undetectable by mammography	Specific high-risk subgroups	NR
NCCN	BL	CL	NR	NR	NR ^d
NICE	BL	CL	NR	NR	NR
NZGG	BL	NS	NS	NS	NR
RCR	BL	CL ^e	NR	NR	NS



Linee guida internazionali in sintesi

- Il follow up inizia 6/12 mesi dopo la diagnosi o il trattamento
- Prevede mammografia annuale
- In alcune Igg si specifica di valutare un intervallo biennale dopo 5 anni o dopo i 60 (rientro a screening)
- Termina a 75 anni (nel senso che non si fa più nulla...)
- No Eco
- No MRI
- Clinical Breast Examination per mastectomia con ricostruzione

Raccomandazione Linee Guida Europee per tomosintesi (2018)

	Strong against	Conditional against	Either the two	Conditional in favor	Strong in favor
Screening			✓		
Screening in seno denso			✓		
Secondo livello				✓	

Razionale:

Better sensitivity, similar specificity.

Great concern of overdiagnosis.

Table 4

Number of patients with indeterminate findings on DM + DBT and DM alone, according to breast density.

BI-RADS category	Breast density description	Total number of patients	Number of patients with indeterminate findings	
			DM + DBT	DM
1	The breasts are almost entirely fatty	53	3 (6%)	4 (8%)
2	There are scattered areas of fibroglandular density	356	29 (8%)	42 (12%)
3	The breasts are heterogeneously dense, which may obscure small masses	187	30 (16%)	31 (17%)
4	The breasts are extremely dense, which lowers sensitivity of mammography	20	3 (15%)	4 (20%)

DM = digital mammography; DBT = digital breast tomosynthesis; BI-RADS = Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System.

Tomosintesi nel follow up: modesta riduzione degli indeterminati

Uso della tomosintesi nel follow up

ACR (2018):

- ▶ DBT received identical appropriateness score (9/9) and relative radiation level rating (2/3) as diagnostic mammography.
- ▶ For **intermediate-risk women**, breast mammography or DBT (with accompanying planar or synthesised 2-D images) is **recommended**

GISMa SIRM (2017):

- ▶ Asymptomatic women at intermediate risk, including those with a previous breast cancer:
 - ▶ a) in the context of studies approved by an Ethical Committee, with informed consent;
 - ▶ b) in centers having previous experience with studies concerning DBT.

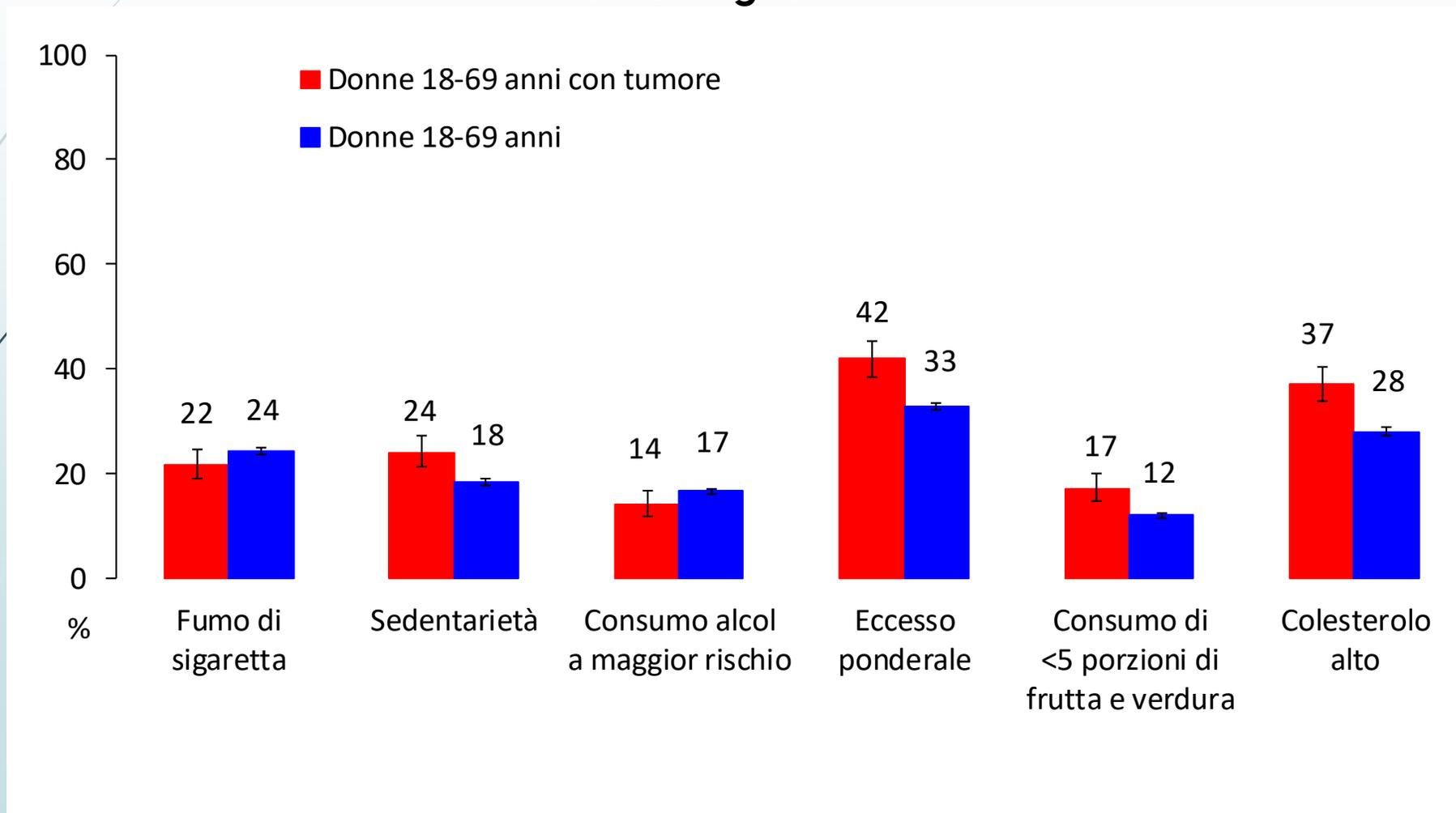
Tomosintesi nel follow up: riduzione dei richiami in tutte le densità

Table 3 Comparison of recall rates between mammographic modalities according to breast density

	DM	Synthetic 2D+DBT	DM+DBT	p^*	p^\dagger	p^\ddagger
Density	Fatty breast					
Reader						
1	2.6% (1/39)	5.1% (2/39)	0.0% (0/39)	0.556	> 0.999	0.474
2	43.6% (17/39)	5.1% (2/39)	7.7% (3/39)	< 0.001	0.001	0.644
3	7.7% (3/39)	5.1% (2/39)	0.0% (0/39)	0.644	0.239	0.239
Reader-averaged (estimate, 95% CI)	18.0% (4.3–31.6)	5.1% (NA)	2.6% (2.5–5.1)	0.004	< 0.001	0.497
Density	Dense breast					
Reader						
1	6.3% (12/191)	5.8% (11/191)	3.1% (6/191)	0.830	0.227	0.321
2	19.4% (37/191)	2.6% (5/191)	5.8% (11/191)	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.202
3	5.2% (10/191)	3.1% (6/191)	0.0% (0/191)	0.444	0.004	0.040
Reader-averaged (estimate, 95% CI)	10.3% (5.6–15.0)	3.8% (0.4–8.1)	3.0% (1.0–4.9)	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.515

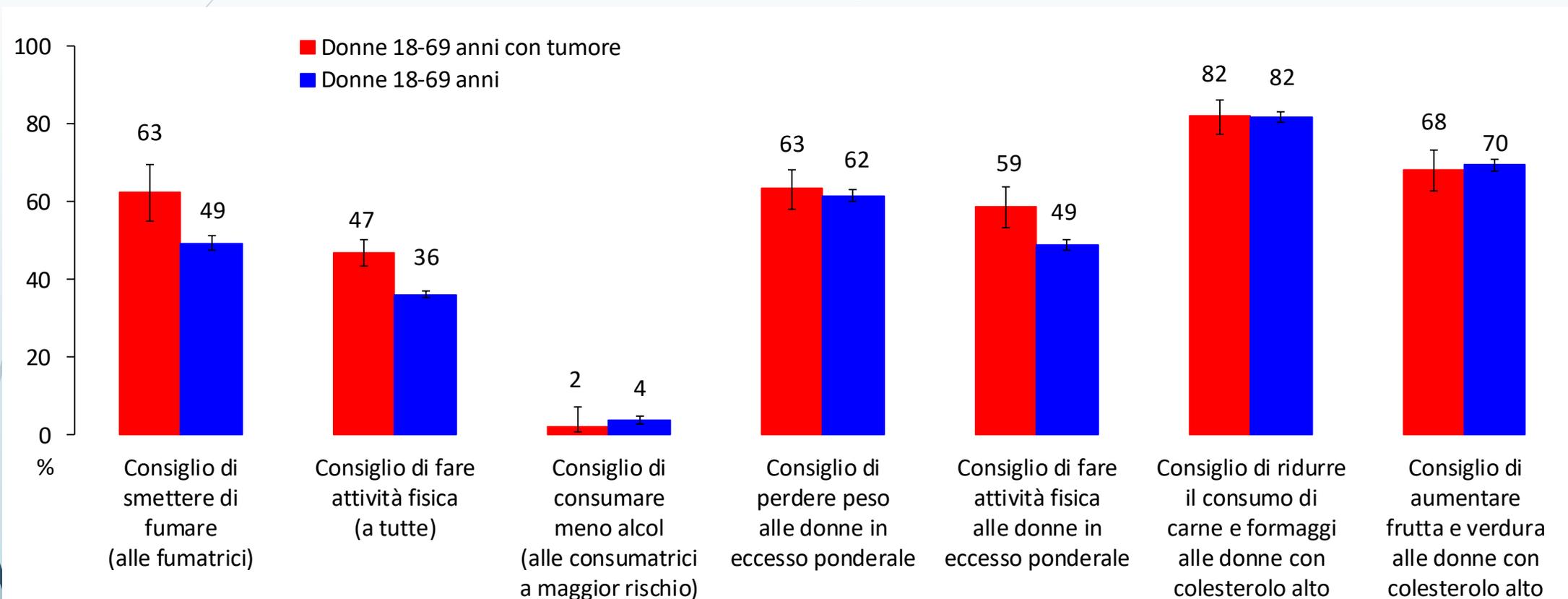
Fattori di rischio comportamentali nelle donne 18-69enni con tumore

Emilia-Romagna



Consigli dei sanitari per corretti stili di vita alle donne 18-69enni con tumore

Emilia-Romagna





Conclusioni

- Le raccomandazioni attuali consentono un rientro a screening «all'italiana» fin da subito
- Dopo i 10 anni le poche raccomandazioni che analizzano il problema prevedono screening
- Uso della tomosintesi, sdoganato dalle Ilgg Europee, potrebbe avere un razionale maggiore rispetto allo screening della popolazione generale
- Unico motivo per mantenere un percorso non di screening è il contatto con il medico...
- Le donne ricevono in modo non sistematico counselling di prevenzione primaria, nonostante sia fortemente raccomandato, e non sono implementati interventi strutturati.